

VOL. 1

CALGARY, OCTOBER 26, 1917

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THINGS THAT COUNT

Not what we have, but what we use, Not what we see, but what we choose-These are the things that mar or bless The sum of human happiness.

The things near by, not things afar, Not what we seem, but what we are-These are the things which make or break,

That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true, Not what we dream, but good we do-These are the things that shine like gems, Like stars in fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give, Not as we pray, but as we live--These are the things that make for peace. Both now, and after time shall cease.

"REACTIONISTS AT HOME"

Everybody wants to put an end to German militarism, but they want a good deal more than that; they want to see an end to the autocratic spirit and methods now being pursured in this country. The people are beginning this country. The people are beginning to understand that there are high personages in the country who have no sympathy whatever with the democratic ideals for which they profess to be carrying on the war. The Russian Revolution and the American intervention are two Great Powers which they are afraid will be too much on the side are afraid will be too much on the side of democracy in the world. It is necessary the English people should be wide awake to the reactionary powers in our own country, and to watch their movements closely. It is they who are keeping back a clear statement as to our war aims.—Revd. Rhondda Williams in "The Christian Commonwealth.'

THINGS WE HATE TO THINK

The farmers supporting the victory loan, without a reduction of the tariff on im-

The reduction in the cost of living effected by Controller Hanna.

The Hon. A. L .Sifton and the Morning Albertan supporting a government which has disenfranchised the aliens, so necessary in the last Alberta election.

The Alberta Tories frantically supporting a government with little Arthur in it.

The newly formed Grafters'Union at Ottawa, and the proposed strike for more

The capitalists of Canada giving up their privileges in order to "win the war"and accepting widow's pensions in return.

The conservation of natural resources by the Union Government.

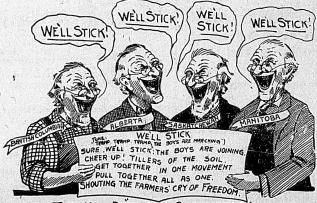
The wealth conscripteed by R. B. Bennett.

The Albertan weather forecast.

Professional advantage.

a clergyman who had given up the ministry to enter the legal profession was asked why he did so. He replied, "Because a man will pay more to get out of prison than he will pay to get into heaven."

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CURRENT HISTORY

The Same Old Ship of State

What strange new doctrine is this "The Albertan" preaches? "The Union Government is not responsible for the sins of omission and commission of the Borden Administration, and is not bound by its record." If this means anything it means that all a government that has grown too rotten to face the electors needs to do is to take in a few political bandits from the other side and behold,—it at once becomes immaculate. And this from the Albertan, the protagonist of the New Liberalism! This from the Davidson we have known! Political exigency, what crimes are committed in thy name!!

Make no mistake, ye farmer electors. The ship of state sails under the same old buccaneer management. There have been a few changes in the crew, but the same incompetent seaman walks the quarter-deck, and one feels like quoting Byron, "As mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." Rogers set aside, Calder on the bridge! Roche discarded, Sifton at the wheel; Crothers marooned, and Crerar on the lookout, but—White remains in charge of the bullion, Foster makes up the Log, Clifford Sifton stays ashore and reports the sailings of prospective prizes and the old stories of the Spanish Main with variations are metaphorically all lived over again.

The Buccaneer, however, had at least a duelling code of honor and leadership depended on manly courage and physical prowess, not on a greasy grimy autocracy of Mammon and filthy lucre; the prize in the older days was yellow gold, to-day it is high place on the conference after the war, and a seat in the House of Lords.

The farmers of the West, to use the words of the Red Deer Spellbinder, have only a "languid" interest in the performances of party politicians, but this much may be said as between the "merger" government and the Liberal, any prejudice we have ought to be in favor of the Old Man of 76 who in 1911, at a time when most men are loth to retire on such laurels as they have won, nailed his flag to the mast-head and went down to defeat in the interests of wider markets and a squarer deal for the agrarian population of Western Canada.

There is not a fourteen-year-old boy in Canada who does not know that the Union Government is the government of the monied interests, its members chosen by them, its policy dictated by them, its propaganda prepared by them, and while the invitations to H. W. Wood and others to take places in the Cabinet was nerve or a huge bluff, the fact cannot be denied that at every conference the chief spokesman and moving spirit was Sir Clifford Sifton and the whipperin was Hon. Arthur Meighen, the most dangerous man in Canada, next to the first-mentioned.

Will some of the sponsors for the Union

Government name one single man Mr. Borden has selected who was not a man of wealth or allied with the monied interests.

W. B. MacCurdy, alleged to have made seven million dollars in seven years selling stock in companies mostly of his own_promotion.

Speaker Rhodes, heir to half a million dollars, his father being an associate of Senator Curry in Canada Car and Foundry.

Arthur Meighen, special pleader for C.N.R. and cynical opponent of an investigation into the Allison charges.

W. J. Hanna, solicitor for Imperial Oil, the Canadian appendage of Standard Oil, and so on through the list.

Must the record of the Borden Government be lost sight of in a smoke cloud of "Win the War" guff and Lip Loyalty? Who doesn't want to win the war? Whoever does not should be in the interned camp, by order of the Borden government. The Military Service Act is on the Statute books, and is the law of the land. Who will dare the penalties imposed by the Borden Government and oppose its enforcements.

The issue then must be the Government record, its men and its methods. Don't forget that this election is for five years. The interests with a foresight and audacity worthy of a better cause hope to be in control when the war is over. In the light of their past they may be trusted to use the strategic position they will then occupy to see to it that the common people and the farming class shall remain in the old position of servility and pay the cost of the war. They will protect their special privileges, perpetuate the tariff increase the burdens they do not have to bear, consolidate their positions and further entrench themselves against the day of attack on the part of the working people and the great producing class. Let me repeat, this election is for five years.

The graves of our brave boys yonder in Flanders are many of them mute, awful protests against the perpetuation of that government with its Boots, Bandages and Binoculars, not to add Bacon to the alliteration! The Ross Rifle, tossed from the dying hands of heroes, their last utterance a muttered curse on the grimy crew that gave him an inadequate arm to fight with. Ten millions of dollars squandered on that crime alone, and the country now floating a Victory Loan. There has been in less than four years more than the amount of the proposed Victory Loan s uandered, through wilful waste, and with the abandon of the drunken sailor.

On with the dance! We are the people! And cursed be he who first cries Halt. Enough! We are the Patriots! All el! are Traitors! Hurray!



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THE REASON

A profit of 25 per cent. on the common stock of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., as shown by their recent statement, will indicate why bread and flour costs more right here in "the world's granary," than in Great Britain. This dividend of 25 per cent., it must be understood, is on the face value of the stock, half at least of which is not represented by cash investment. The dividend is therefore 50 per cent., or more on the actual investment in the common stock.

UP TO THE PEOPLE

A well known member of Parliament and one of the most progressive men in the House said recently: "The people are not ready for independent men, nor are they ready to support such, I mean in any substantial way. Canada is still the slave of the interests and will be for some time."

ready to support such, I mean in any substantial way. Canada is still the slave of the interests and will be for some time."
The people of Canada have endured about the limit in the way of exploitation. Scarcely any civilized nation has suffered more at the hands of the privileged interests of recent years. In this country monopoly has flourished as it has in few, if any, countries claiming a high standard of civilization, and along with the rule of monopoly, political corruption has been rampant. The country has been almost continuously in the hands of a corrupt political machine, with the monied interests supreme in influence.

Who is to blame for this state of affairs? In the final analyses we must say: the people. The member of parliament quoted above is right so far as the past is concerned. The people have not got anything worse than they deserve, and as long as this intense partizanship endures they are not likely to get anything very much better. Who voted the protective policy into force, by means of which the people have been unmercifully exploited? The people. Who voted down the very moderate measure of tariff reform proposed in the Reciprocity measure? The people. Who have retained vicious politicians and those who have proved false to their pledges, in office? The people.

At the same time we agree with President

At the same time we agree with President Wilson that the mistakes of the people have been of the heart and not of the head. Foolish national sentiment led to the fastening of protection on this country. The same sentiment was worked to secure the defeat of the reciprocity measure. The people have had one raw deal after another put over them, mainly because of the widespread ignorance of the masses upon socio-economic questions, because of their partizanship, and because they have been influenced more readily by sentiment than by reason and truth. The progressive, independent thinkers who have sought to lead the people toward better things have not had an easy task. The wily politician has frequently had much smooth sailing, but progressives must keep up the good fight and their day will come.

TAXING IDLE LAND

In Saskatchewan there were in 1916, 10,541,000 acres of land in organized municipalities liable to the surtax of 6½ cents an acre, as being "speculatively held idle." In Alberta, in 1916, 8,090,000 acres were taxed under the "Wild Lands Act," the rate being one per cent. on the assessed value. That is, in the two provinces, 18,600,000 acres are withheld from cultivation for speculative purposes. The Western provinces have these matters in their own control, and the taxes imposed indicate that they are alive to the great handicap to their development imposed by the withholding of these lands—most of which are well placed in organized municipalities—from cultivation. In Alberta most of such land is held by owners living outside the province, and the same is true of Saskatchewan. These are startling figures, and reveal one reason why the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific have to seek financial aid at Ottawa. During the last two years Saskatchewan has had a reduction of nearly 2,000,000 acres in the area thus held idle. The tax is having some effect When the war is over the work of forcing the land into the hands of real produces ought to be vigorously prosecuted.—Toronto

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" There is no wealth but life. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings."-Ruskin.

TO THE CREDIT OF BORDEN

There is only one thing for which Borden

deserves credit. He has succeeded in causing both political parties to commit suicide or perhaps it is better to write it after the Chinese fashion, to commit "Hari Kari" on their own doorsteps. Both of the old time political parties in Canada are dead. They are as dead as Cæsar's wife. Alas! too bad that we cannot say like Cæsar's wife they were beyond reproach.

The Tory party died from its own inherent inability rottenness and corruption. The death of the Liberal party was kindlier; it simply collapsed from lack of principle In the condition to which it was reduced, the Tory party continued to ejaculate the parrot like remark "vote for us and win the war", while the Grits continued to indulge in the relatively harmless pastime-of saying "follow the old man and be saved".

But winning the war by Tory buncomb would not appeal to the people of Canada and while "follow the man from Cooks" was a winning slogan for a tourists' organization, it failed to hold the people when modified to read "follow the cock with the white plume from Quebec City." So both parties had to die.

In this pleasing tragedy with some of the aspects of a comedy in it, prominent parts on the stage were taken by Cilfford Sifton; the man to whom the Herald refers as

"our own Arthur L.," and Mr Dafoe of the Winnipeg Free Press. Dafoe did as his master told him. He wrote the resolutions applauding Sir Wilfrid, then swallowed them, regurgitated them and then went through the swallowing act. Arthur following the leadership of his master Machievelli, used the knife on Sir Wilfrid with all the delicacy and adroitness of a leader in a Corsican Vendetta

But this delightful process has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. No Sifton whoever appeared in Canadian politics would fail to condemn his master or hesitate to swallow his own convictions if there appeared advantage in so doing, and Clifford Sifton having betrayed the Liberal party and having stood ready to betray the Conservative party will in all human probability, sell the new Union Party if the opportunity should be offered. Arthur is in this game to watch the interests of his brother Clifford. He is an astute lawyer and he will do it well, but it is a long, long lane that has no tomato cans, and the day will come in Canada when the Siftonian chickens will come home to roost and when that comes the name of McBride, Roblin and Rogers will be as sweet perfume in the nostils of the people compared to the name of Sifton.

PRESIDENT WOOD The refusal AND THE UNION GOVT.

of H. W. Wood, Pres ident of the

U. F. A to be lured into the Cabinet indicates, better than any argument both the character of the government to which he was invited, and the attitude of the Western farmers

towards the Tory Union.
In this action, Mr Wood doubly justified the opinions of his brother farmers respecting his genuine character. At the present moment President Wood has the confidence and respect of the whole Province. He is perhaps the most capable and outstanding leader in Alberta, a man who has a thorough grasp of the social and economic position of his fellow workers, and who places principle and character paramount to personal interest. Here is a true patriot over whom the National Anthem has yet to be

The work which Mr. Wood has set himself to do is not yet accomplished, and although a Cabinet position, which to most men, would have been irresistable, was offered, it held no attraction for him, com-

pared with the glory of doing his duty in a sphere of honorable labor untainted by graft, nor inspired by love of spoils. True, he would have had a salary of \$9,500, a good years income for a farmer, but it meant selling his honor, and his opportunity to serve the people the price was too small.

Now, if Mr. Wood represents the view point of the Alberta farmers, as we believe he does, then we may take his refusal as an indirect pronouncement of what the Alberta people think of a Union govern-ment. Mr. Wood saw that this political arrangement had a two fold purpose, namely (1) to cover the crimes of the Borden government, and (2) to safeguard the profits of the Canadian Money Kings.

Mr Wood, therefore, said to himself "What am I among so many"? and wisely staved aloof; thereby protecting the best interests of the Alberta farmers, and making his influence count in defeating the intrigue. All honor to H. W. Wood.

THE WIN THE WAR The chief staple food POLICY OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER of Europe

is bread made from wheat flour. Great Britain, an industrial nation trading with the world at large does not grow more than one-fifth enough wheat to feed her own people, as only 5 per cent of the population previous to the war were employed upon the land. Owing to the shortage of wheat the war bread allowance per week for each person has been reduced from 5½ to 4 pounds. The milling per-centage of flour has been raised to include whole wheat which means an added saving of 10 per cent. The requirements of the Allies for 1917 from other countries will be 577,000,000 bushels. The bulk of of the requirement will have to come from North America. If this Continent fails to supply it, thousandwill starve, while the supplies for the armies will be dangerously jeopardized. The crop of the United States for 1917 was estimated at 653,000,000. The normal consumption of the United States is 600,00,000 leaving only 53,00,000 for export. Canada's 1917 crop is estimated at 254,000,000 bushels. Canada consumes 50,000,000 bushels with an allowance of 50,000,000 for seed and loss in cleaning. There is then a shortage of 374,000,000 bushels; other countries will supply a share of the shortage. Such is the story of the food controller. We searched the report in vain for an intelligent

suggestion as to how Canada could best increase her productivity to meet this shortage; all we discovered was the naive suggestion by the Controller, that we could best help the Allies by reducing our home consumption by 12,000,000 bushels. Canada has millions of acres of fertile lands producing nothing, capable of producing anywherefrom 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and Canada's food Controller can suggest nothing better than an appeal to the people to eat less. The absurdity of the situation has not yet dawned upon the host of willing but mistaken workers on the food control committees. They keep fussing around getting generally disliked by everyone. · We can imagine the reception given to a member of the food control committee who visits a soldier's dependant, advising them to economize, eat less, etc, when their allowance has long since reached the mere subsistence stage. Canada can produce enough cereals to supply Britain and her Allies; all that is required is the will to do it, some directive ability, Money and Labor. Conscript the vacant lands -the wealth of the Nation. Place our citizens on the land instead of in camp; pour the wheat into Britain. The food controller's duty is plain but no, the vested interests have to be considered.

UNION GOVERNMENT

If the Union Government in Canada hangs

together, that in itself will be abundant proof of its uselessness, and also satisfactory evidence of the fact that it is no Union Government at all but only the formation of a new Conservative party.

Real Liberalism in Canada today is represented by the radical and progressive thought of the country. That spirit will never die, it may be temporarily submergeed by such storm periods as we are now passing through, but it has its roots in the everlasting rock of solid democratic ideas and in the end it must prevail.

In the present government at Ottawa, , that spirit is simply unrepresented. The Liberals who have been taken into the Cabinrt are with one single exception, Tories of the old school. Ballantyne of Montreal is a paint manufacturer. Whoever heard of a paint manufacturer struggling to free the people from the oppressions of an unjust and iniquitous system of larceny such as the Canadian Protective Tariff on paints. Hugh Guthrie represents the protectionists of the City of Guelph. Newton Wesley Rowell

is one of the kept men of the interests in the City of Toronto. He has, been raised up to preserve the status quo, when, in the fullness of time the Hearst Government in Ontario should be gathered to its fathers Mr Sifton from Alberta represents his own millions and the millions of his brother Clifford. When he votes in cabinet councils these will vote, and not only will the voice of the West be drowned so far as he is concerned, but it will be thoroughly misrepresented. Mr Calder bridges the hiatus left in the Tory party by the political demise of Mr. Robert Rogers.

The only Liberal in the combination is T.A. Crerar of Winnipeg. He is a man of outstanding strength and marked political and financial ability, but the man who could swim the English channel would be hopeless without support in the middle of the Atlantic, and strong swimmer as he is, Tom Crerar is up against a proposition more baffling and hopeless than anything he ever tried before. There are two courses open to him. He may compromise on his principles, yield to the dominance of Tory strength in the Cabinet, or he may maintain his political conscience and leave the Coalition at the first dividing clash.

There are many who believe that he will yield to the first temptation The Grain Growers' Organizations of the West are not now the radical forces they were in the old days. They are becoming rich and respectable through their commercial and financial interests, they are exposed to the constant temptation to align themselves with the moneyed interests. To a certain extent there has been a very evident yielding on their part. The Grain Growers' Guide, the one time champion of the downtrodden farmer in the West has become as respectable a plutocratic organ as the Globe In the old days it not only met the enemy at the gate but met him outside the wall. To-day it is content to maintain a more or less academic fight, while it devotes itself to the more pleasant pastime of making money.

To any student of western politics these things have been very evident within the past two or three years, but Mr. Crerar has kept his mind fairly clear and his eye fixed upon the main purpose of the Farmers' Organizations throughout the West. Toryism and the interests it represents could make no better move in Canada at the present time than to capture T.A. Crerar of Winnipeg. If it can force him to be present

at the shearing of Samson's locks that will be good business indeed! All the party needs to do is to carry out its present conceptions of just and proper methods of taxation. If Crerar stays in the gavernment while this is being done he will be forced to apoligize for and defend the acts of that government in the West. He cannot do so and remain true to the cause of the people. Logically, therefore, we may look for one or two things; the betrayal of western interests by Crerar or Crerar's withdrawal from the Cabinet. The former is inconceivable, the latter seems obvious.

But there is a bright ray of hope in this new organization, the old time political parties are smashed. The Tory party has drawn within its fold the Tory members of the Liberal party. We have only one political party at the present time in Canada; it may be called "Unionist" or "Conservative" or any other name but it is the party in power at Ottawa today. From the opposing elements throughout the country will arise opposition, its name is immaterial, it will be progressive in spirit and in the years to come that party will be the dominant political force in Canada.

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THE NON-PARTISAN CONVENTIONS

Of all the Federal ridings in the province, the greatest interest is being taken in those constituencies where the Non-partizan League members will select Standard Bearers to do battle with the old time interests and the old line Party Politicians in the forthcoming Federal election. Consequent on Geo P Smith's accepting a Cabinet position in the Provincial Legislature, a new opponent has to be found to contest the Victoria riding with J. W. Leedy, who is the nominee of the members of the League in that riding. Rumor has been busy and it has been suggested A. I. Sifton may "face the music" but through the Laurier liberals showing signs of life a more safe seat is now looked for in Medicine Hat.

The Non-partizan Convention for the Bow River riding is expected to be the largest of those to be held. After the assiduous work of the organizers during the past two months, this riding is strongest in point of membership and it promises sure to be a rousing convention. The type of farmer who has joined the league is both vigorous and progressive, foreshadowing getting down to real business and a grim carnest fight

and progressive, foresnadowing getting down to real business and a grim carnest fight.

Arrangements are being made for the Convention to be held in Calgary in the Paget Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 6th, at 2 p.m. The selection of Calgary as the location is necessary, as all the railroads lead to Calgary, from Vulcan and Carmangay in the South, from Bassano and Gleichen in the East, from Hanna, Delia and Three Hills north. The riding itself is the size of Belgium, extending 145 miles north to south, and 85 miles east to west.

east to west.

Among the names mentioned in the different districts as being suitable men for possible candidates are O. 'L. (Tony) Mc-Pherson, and Hec Galbraith, of Vulcan, W. A. Moore, of Barons, 'T. A. Bryant, of Lake McGregor, P. Brown of Queenstown, J. C. Buckley and W. D. Trego, of Gleichen, S. S. Nichols, F. B. Wilson, and Chas. B. Robertson, of Three Hills, Jas Ritchie of Trochu, John Bowey of Munson, and Norman Burke, of Deita. Those likely to be strong in the running are Tony McPherson, W. D. Trego, A. Kilgour, Jas Ritchie and Norman Burke, but the whole number named are men of good calibre and worthy of the full confidence of their fellow farmers.

Arrangements are comlpeted for the hold-

Arrangements are comlpeted for the holding of the convention for the MacLeod riding on Thursday of the same week at the Tewn Hall, MacLeod, Nov. 8th, at 2 p. m.

In this riding are the Provincial constituencencies of Nanton, Claresholm and Pincher Creek, where the League made such a good showing last June in the Provincial election. Among the likely men mentioned are Chas. Bngland, of Blackie, O A.. Wilderman, of Brant, W. D. Sloan, of Cayley, J. North, of Parkland, S. T. Marshall, A. Arnstead and J. Hersey, of Stavely, H. W. McKinney, of Claresholm, F. Shields, of MacLeod, J. F. Hillier, of Pincher Creek, and H. A. McGlenning, of Fishburn.

The assistance of both provincial members will likely be an asset, and it is expected both Mrs McKinney and Mr Jas. Weir will be present at the conventions, and also Wm. Irvine, of Calgary, who has been busy lecturing for the League, and who has devoted much thought and energy in piloting the movement along since its inception in Alberta.

An important feature of the convention is that the wives of the farmers are also members with them, and will have a vote at the Convention. A number already have shown

interest in the movement and the notice to members urges the women of the province to be also present. The members are also invited to send in resolutions on any urgent legislation desired for discussion.

Farmers! let these conventions be the starting point for better conditions in the wider sphere of Dominion politics. The League did well in the Provincial contest, and the movement is much stronger now. Adopt the slogah "We'll stick" in this Federal fight and the result will be three good members on the floor of the House at Ottawa giving voice to your needs and trying to solve your problems. This would be the most convincing possible argument that the farmers of the West are through with party politics with all its shams and hypocrisies, and that in the future they are determined to work out for themselves the national salvation that they have looked for so long in vain from party politicians. These men also will give expression in high places to the democratic spirit of the West, and by their efforts both on the floor of the House, and educational campaigning throughout the Dominion, will be instumental in giving this movement the impetus required to push it to a successful conclusion.

NON-PARTISAN AND LABOR MOVEMENT

The Detroit Labor News gives a long report of the monster Non-partizan Convention recently held at St Paul, Minn. This convention lasted for three days and the farmers and industrial workers of eighteen states were represented.

This is the first attempt on a national scale to bring together the agrarian and industrial workers for mutual protection and the advancenemt of democratic principles. The tremendous significance of such a step is fully recognized both by those whose private interests would be jeopardized by the alliance and also by the workers of both classes. These two groups of producers, comprising as they do the great majority of any nation, coming together with the common aim of doing away with private profit, and seeking the democratization of government and industry, constitute the greatest force ever organized against the entrenched individ-ualistic system. The farmer and the industrial worker meet on the common ground of producers, and with the common desire to secure a more equitable distribution of what is produced among those who toil to produce it. This move on the part of the Non-patizan League is commendable and shows that it is not only alive to the task to be done, but also that it knows how to accomplish the task.

A national programme was endorsed by this great convention; a programme which deals with fundamental principles and which will when brought to fruition by the united producers of America, solve the most trying economic grievances of our age. Private profiteering and exploitation is the great enemy of Justice. The war has greatly aided in bringing his facts to the public view and the endeavours of the non-partisan, at this time will be greatly aided by the patriotic desires of the nation to organize all industry on a true basis of National

Resolutions demanding conscription of wealth, government ownership of basic industries and for organization for increased production and equitable distribution, were passed. The non-partizans demand that

(Centinuad on next page.)

Conventions

The Non-Partisan Convention

for the Bow River Federal Riding will be held in the

PAGET HALL, CALGARY

- on - 4 14 15 10

TUESDAY, NOVFMBER 6th

at 2 p.m.

The Convention for Macleod Riding will be held o Thursday, Nov. 8th at the Town Hall, Macleod, at 2 p. m.

Members from each District, come prepared to nominate and support the man best fitted to carry the Non-Partisan Banner to Victory.

Bring your wives -- they are members with you and are entitled to vote.

"Politics is the Business of the People" the government take over at once, and operate flour mills, terminal elevators, iron, coal and copper mines, oil fields, packing houses, railroads, all means of communication, Clothing factories, steel mills, armour plate mills, and shipyards, etc.

Perhaps the most significant resolution passed by the Non-partizan Convention was its endorsation of trades unionism.

The resolution recognizes the true position of labor, sees the necessity of organization for protection under the profit system and heartily endorses the movement. If this results in the affliation of these two great classes which go to make up the real working class, as is advocated by the Detroit Labor News, things will move quickly in the United States

The Non-partizan Movement is the greatest of the hour. It is that organization which will bridge the intervening space between what is and the true commonwealth of socialistic economists, hence, is both necessary and timely.

GEO. P. SMITH'S COLD FEET!!

By the Member for Nanton

Poor Peter got burned with the poker one day

When he made it look pretty and red, And the beautiful sparks made him think it fine fun To lift it as high as his head.

But some how or other his finger and thumb Got dreadfully scorched with the heat, And he shouted out loud for his mother to come

And he stamped on the floor with his feet.

Now if Peter had minded his mother's command

His fingers would not have been sore, So he promised again as she bound up his hand

To play with hot pokers no more.

With a few variations to suit a somewhat different environment, the above nursery rhyme describes very well the sad condition in which Hon. George Peter Smith found himself in the riding of Camrose. George Peter butted into Leedy's meeting at New Norway at the opening of the campaign, and expected to swallow the old man in one gulp. But what George swallowed gave him a bad attack of indigestion.

Then in his own town after entering into a friendly agreement with the member for Nanton regarding the conduct of the meeting and in a wretched state of panic refusing to be followed by Leedy, he deliberately undertook to pack the meeting with his heelers, passed the lie to an old man of 64, tried to trespass on the time alotted to him, left the platform as soon as he had spoken to give inspiration to his heelers, and very indis-creetly passed the lie to the member for Nanton. Waiting after the meeting at the Hotel for the member for Nanton to come in, he crossed the room with had extended and an apology on his lips, discussed the whole matter in a friendly way, expressed regret over the incident, and then violated every tenet of manliness and courtesy by telling in a tissue of half truths the story of the incidents in his own paper.

At the meeting at which Mrs. L. C. Mc-

Kinney spoke he read just part of a letter that suited himself, to attack an opponent, and was then compelled to read the rest. What do the electors of Victoria think of a yellow stab like that? This was the act of a political coward and a partisan cur. Tenny-son says, "a half truth is ever the worst of lies," and this seems to be Smith's long suit. The member for Nanton did say that

Smith made a cracker-jack speech, but says

it has never been scientifically demonstrated to him that a man of Smith's temperament cannot make a cracker-jack speech and a consummate ass of himself on the same night and in the same place. But Mr. George Peter Smith has left the Federal field and taken office in the Provincial Cabinet. Why is this thus? Service? Rodents? George didn't come into the Federal field for service, but out of pique and resentment at Sifton because he preferred other men for ministers. The motives that ruled George were two C's in number-Cabinet salary and Cold feet.

With a paper all his own, with a school-boy prize for oratory hanging in his den, with an eight years' record as member to fall back on, poor George quit cold and has taken office in Edmonton. But with a combination of swelled head and cold feet what could Poor George do?

THE LEAGUE ORGANIZERS AND "HUMAN NATURE"

By Hec.

It has been well said that there is no study or subject more interesting than human nature. Organizers of the Non-Partisan Political League have a rare opportunity to study this thing called human nature.

As is well known, since the price of wheat has been high enough to allow the farmers to make a little money for a change, the country districts have been overrun virtually flooded with a seemingly unending stream of agents of divers kind and species

There is the much condemned and the much abused book agent, the fire insurance agent, life insurance agent, hail insurance agent, real estate agent, magazine agent, farm implement agent, etc., etc., etc. And we must not forget that many consider the worst pest of all, the agent of the old political parties, known as enumerators, many of parties, known as enumerators, many of whom seem intent on asking farmers as many foolish questions as possible, such as, "When were you born?" "How old are you?" "Are you farming?" etc.

It is little wonder then, when one considers the myriads of agents and old party beelers who keep on the trail of the farmers.

heelers who keep on the trail of the farmers, that many of them remark to themselves as they see a Non-Partisan League organizer approaching them: "Oh, here comes another agent."

Although some farmers look askance at first when accosted by an organizer of the League, as a general rule they appear somewhat relieved after learning that their smiling visitor is not an agent of some kind but a representative of the Farmers' Non-Partisan Political League, and intent on explaining the newest and best political organization in Canada.

If the farmer being visited has heard of the League it is almost invariably the case that he is 'n sympathy with the movement from the start and encourages the organizer to proceed with his little political speech.

In case the farmer has never heard of the League, ard a very few who do not pay " uch attention to the newspapers have not, he generally is a little skeptical until the organ-izer has proceeded far enough in his talk to explain that the League stands for exactly the principles that 99 out of 100 farmers favor.

When the average farmer nods his head in approval or makes little exclamations of assent as the organizer reads and explains the political and economic program of the League, it is almost a sure sign that he will join the League without any "fuss." The organizer can intuitively realize that the farmer is in sympathy with the movement aiming to bring about justice, and is only too willing to

The Non-Partisan League

FARMERS! Attend these Meetings.

Wm. Irvine, of Calgary

who is well known throughout the Province as thorough Democrat

Will Address Meetings on the

"Non-Partisan Movement"

Nanton, Monday, Qct. 29th, (St. Andrew's Hall)

Swalwell, Wednesday, Oct. 31st.

Trochu, Thursday, Nov. 1st.

Three Hills, Friday, Nov. 2nd

(All meetings at 8.00 p.m., prompt.)

Bring your wives with you.

The Subject is of interest to all.

Everybody Works the Farmer!



S. T. Marshall (Steve) who is an able member of the Alberta Executive of the Non-partizan League, at the last meeting in Calgary took vigorous exception to the showers of advice that is being these days sent by mail to the farmers by the big interests, bankers, machine men, flour mill operators, heads of big corporations and companies galore, including also the party politician. These men never FARMED ANYTHING BUT THE FARMER and yet with thousands of pamphlets and patriotic oratory, they urge farmers to show their patriotism by greater production. "Cultivate every acre" is their cry, paying no attention to whether the

land is summer fallow, stubble, fall or spring plowed. It's bad advice to give the farmer to put seed into land that will not vield adequate returns for the labor expended. They ask farmers to take risks, while they take the profits! What about that duty on tractors? The farmers are more patriotic than the men higher up, and will do their bit by producing all they can. Silly advice is always cheap, only practical experience can teach the best methods to be used. Steve says these men couldn't farm a potato patch if put to it. And what Steve says is right! And it's a safe guess they will be a mighty long time before they even try to do that much.

oin in the fight and do his part in helping along the cause.

When the farmer being visited by an organizer does not nod his head in approval of the program or show any signs of sympathy for the movement, but these kind are very rare, it is a 10 to 1 bet that the organizer has got a nice little verbal battle ahead of him if the farmer "signs up." If the organizer is a good arguer, and he needs to be, he can usually convince the skeptic that it is his movement, that it is his fight the League is carrying on, that he is being robbed by the big interests and trust owners, that these trust owners and interests are organized and control the Government, and that the farmers and other producers of wealth must organize and must control the Government, not only for their own interests, but for the interests of their children.

However, to show what a strange and clusive thing human nature is, sometimes a farmer of the stolid variety will not give any evidence as to whether he approves the movement or not, and yet, when the organizer has finished his little speech, the farmer of unusual nature will join the League as readily as the one who openly expresses his sympathy with the cause.

Verily, verily, human nature is a strange thing, and, like Heinz's famous pickles, "there are 57 varieties."

Wanted

150 FARMERS WITH CARS

to start canvassing at once for the League.

Sincere, earnest workers desired.

Write the Secretary for particulars:

J. H. FORD, 411 Leeson & Lineham Blk. Calgary It is to be noticed that while the United States Government did set a price on steel in the United States, or rather, accepted the offer of the Steel Trust, the price was only set for three months. After January 1st, 1918, when the people will have forgotten about the matter, the steel trust will undoubtedly begin boosting prices again, gradually, so that the dear people will not pay much attention to it.

But when either the United States or Canadian Government sets a price on what the farmer produces, the price is set for a year, not three months, and the farmers are not given an opportunity to increase their prices again in three months, like the steel trust is.

It is the same old story. The steel trust is in politics and has its representatives in Washington to protect its interests. The farmers are out of politics, and, although they comprise more than half of the population, they do not have hardly any representation in the government. They have no one to blame but themselves. The same conditions will continue to exist until they orranize.

Still the call comes! This time from Rice Jones' home town, Veteran, in the Battle River Riding, where Harry Johnson and Kerensky Irvine are having a propaganda meeting,

Letters from the People

CANADA, A NATION

Editor, Nonpartisan:—
For the first time in Western Canada, I believe, there was opened for discussion at the Forum Sunday afternoon, a question of vital importance to every Canadian. question, "Is Canada a Nation?" has been made the basis for many of the famous "Kingdom Papers" of Mr. Ewart, K.C., L.L.B., of Ottawa, before and since the war, but Western Canada has till now, remained peculiarly unconscious of , or indifferent to, the significant implications of the question.

What national consciousness we have in Canada at this time is manifesting itself in one of two ways which are diametrically opposite and impossible of harmony. One expression is essentially imperliastic, and aims at the strengthening of the bonds of Empire, the developing of an essentially British nationality and outlook, and the stamping upon our institutions the characteristics of the British race and traditions. Canada, and Canadianism, have meaning to the people who call themselves Imperialists, only incidentally to, and as a relatively un-important aspect of the great conception of empire.

On the other hand, there has been pending expression for many years, the growing sentiment that Canada and Canadianism stand, or should stand, for principles essentially reflective of the life, social institutions Western cosmopolitan outlook of this great Dominion. That British institutions, with their inevitable European connections and traditions, could not adequately express our development and our life, anti-imperialists held self evident, and insisted that Canada be left free and unhampered to achieve her autonomy and international status in the world.

Up to the time the war broke out, the Imperial authorities interferred in no direct way with the development of the sentiment for a genuine Canadian nationalism. The Imperialists were mostly confined to the U. E. Loyalist stock of Ontario. Many prominent English statesmen declared autonony to be the inevitable course of development for the Dominions.

The war, with its binding together of all parts of the Empire, in a common purpose,, has for the last three years of necessity made the connection between the Mother Country and Dominions, more intimate and interactive. Canada feels her imperial connection to the extent of the 400,000 men she has sent to be part of the Imperial army in France, and the million a day she is spending to "carry on" in this European

It was inevitable that a crisis like this should reveal to us exactly, our status as a British colony—with aspirations to, but no realization of, nationality, in spite of much rhetoric to the contrary.

The danger of our situation at the present moment lies here. Many of our strongest imperialists have been members of the Borden government, and will be members of the union government. In their official capacity these men are taking advantage of the war, to make more binding, not only during the war, but after the war, the bonds of Empire. Listen to the names of these boards which they have instituted with the imperial co-operation; look them up, examine the purpose and objects of their creation. Draw your own conclusions as to whether you will even own and control your own and and resources—after the war. A Permanent Imperial & War & Cabinet; a

Dominions Royal Commission; an Imperial Development Board, an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, an Imperial Maritime

The absolute reversion to a dependant colonial status which the creation and establishing of such boards as these would tend to result in, as an after the war policy, makes it imperative that Canadians turn their attention to the insidious unauthorized conduct of our men in place, in respect to our relations with the Imperial Government. Were the people, or their representatives in Parliament asked to express their approval, or disapproval of the creation of these Imperial boards to manage our affairs? -M. E.

THE NEW MEN

Sir:-I have known the splendid comradepainted its worst horrors on muddy battle-fields. These men who have neigs. These men, win have grown accus-tomed to hearing Death go by with a weird song, will return as new men. Most of them in civil life were mere insignificant cogs in the great industrial machine. Clerks, the great industrial machine. Clerks, machine - minders, warehousemen, for the greater part they knew nothing of the beauty and joy that is to be got from life. Life stretched out before them a grey, monotonous road to death. How many of them were content with a weekly wage of thirty shillings, and wives grown old before their time trying to make sixpences do the work of shillings?

Gradually the monotony of their labor crushed their souls or stunned them, and life was without joy. These living men were dead in so far that hope seldom looked out of their eyes. They had missed the dignity of their manhood without knowing

Now millions of these men have taken part in the procession of life and death in Flanders. And the horror has made new men of them. There is a light in their eyes which was never there before; and you may watch souls, long dead, peeping out of those eyes.

I have talked with them in strange places, I have talked with them in strange places, and have noticed a new dignity in their manner. These men who were once called "hands," and treated as such, are now men, and new men at that. The politician who does not reckon with the great psychological changes that have taken place with the young manhead of the courtry will be as dangerous manhood of the country will be as dangerous as an inexperienced chaffeur in charge of a powerful motor car.

Talk of reconstruction is fairly general, though at times vague. Men of imagination and wide sympathy are the nation's greatest need in planning any satisfactory scheme of reconstruction. The nation must prepare a way for the new men.

Conservative-minded Labour leaders will experience some rude shocks; they will sit on what appears to be a hill, and be mightily surprised to find it an active volcano.

The working men of this country who have offered their lives on the altar of the State have achieved a new dignity of character on the battlefields, away "over there." The new men of the old country will return from war and demand responsibility in their labor. They will want to get some joy out of life. No longer will they allow themselves to mere dividend grinding machines.

Labor will demand its place in the sun.

Let the Government and the masters of industry prepare the way for the new men.

—PTE HARRY, FOWLER

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Life and Work

ORGANIZATION FOR PROSPERITY

A notable change in outlook, especially on political and economic questions has been effected since the war began. Although a few men in high places still retain their individualistic circumscribed notions. it may be truly said that the masses of the people have completely changed their views in respect to many. matters of fundamental importance. Slowly but surely the collective ideas are being recast in the minds of a new age. Organization is taking the place of the wasteful, haphazard methods of the commercial period now drawing to a close: co-operation is gradually superseding competition: the social welfare, even now, looms larger in the public eye than individualism; and service is becoming the slogan and end of industry ebpy instead of the selfish end of private profit. These are at least the noticeable tendencies which throw a ray of light across the dark sky which hangs over the modern world.

It is not likely that there will be a greater transformation in any department of our national life than that which is likely to be brought about in economics, and the character of public business resting thereon. It is generally acknowledged that these are questions of fundamental importance, forming as they do, the basis and determining the character and function of every

social institution.

The greatest tragedy of human history may become that school of necessity which never fails to drive its lessons home so forceful as to make a lasting impression. There are two important factors which make possible the continuation of the wholesale destruction of a modern war. The first of these is storedup wealth and the second is organization. For three years the world has set itself to destroy; sixty millions of men have been withdrawn from productive labor and sent to kill each other and destroy property which represents generations of toil. But for the storedwealth on hand at the outbreak of war this could not have been done. But this wealth which became the capital invested in war, belonged to a favored few in each nation. These men lent the wealth to the people who created it, at a

high rate of interest. While this capital has been destroyed in so far as the people are concerned, yet it will, for generations, continue to flow back to the capitalists and to their successors, while the people struggle to get back to the state of prosperity at which we were when war began.

Now the people of each nation, and humanity in general, would stand to gain were the claims of every capitalist waived after the war. That will be the moment to clean the slate of the civilized world. This capital represents the surplus earnings of the toiling masses, wrested from their toil-worn hands by a most iniquitous system. There is no longer any adequate reason why the war loans should be paid back. Conscription of men has robbed the financial kings of their last vestige of an excuse for demanding repayment. We can never replace the human life invested in this struggle; why repay with interest, the loans of money dishonestly acquired by those who lend? Will we start afresh in Canada after the war? How would it do to send a telegram announcing to every capitalist, the demise of his hoarded coin, and offer him in return the amount we pay our Canadian widews? Do this and war will stop automatically, immediately and forever.

The capitalist who has saved his skin at the cost of his wealth may consider himself particularly fortunate. We will do him a great favor by balancing the books and calling it square. This is one of the changes in public opinion brought about by the war, and if acted upon will enable us to begin the reconstruction of society on a new basis

The second great factor making continued destruction possible has been organization for a definite and common purpose. This lesson will surely be valuable after the war when we start afresh on the problem of civilizing our civilization. Having ceased to destroy, and being free from a war debt by repudiating it as non-existent, we could organize for national prosperity. What could be accomplished were we to employ the organization now devoted to destruction, in bringing about happiness and prosperity? To contemplate this makes the millenium look common place and the most idealistic society a probability. Suppose that in the next twenty years we spend as much money in education, in building houses, roads and the improvement of all public utilities as we have spent in war in three years. Couple with this the same genius for organization directed toward a nobler end, and we have possibilities of human well-being that stagger the imagination.

This must become the real freedom, the real democracy and the real civilization for which our menhave died. We will begin on a new basis of equality of service and organize the nation for human wellbeing and general prosperity. This is the way to "win the war."

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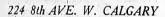
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CURRENT COMMENT

By D. W. B.

The Dominion Parliament and also the term of the Borden government has ended up in a blaze of vicious and undemocratic legislation that would be a discredit to the Hottentots. With the proposals to take over and pay for the C.N.R. water, the Rogers incident, and worst of all the vile franchise act, surely the limit of discreditable legislation has been reached.

Those who think only of conscription of man power frequently reply, when the conscription of incomes and profits is urged, that we will attend to this after the war. This is a very short-sighted view. Corporations and monopolists have been making tremendous profits during the war. They have taken advantage of war conditions to shamefully exploit the people. Corporations that paid from nothing to 6 or 7 per cent. on their common stock (often most of it water) before the war, have recently paid their owners 25 to 50 per cent. or more. These excess profits should have been taken to keep down the burden of debt so rapidly accumulating. After the war profits will likely lapse and the opportunity will be lost.

I cannot help but think that the proposal to take a vote of the people on the question of conscription was a thoroughly democratic measure, and entirely in accord with the higher ideals of our political system. Who has the better right to decide the matter? A parliament composed of men whose natural term of office had long since expired? Or the people who elected these men to do their business for them? What a splendid precedent a referendum would have established for future action in important measures affecting the people. When democracy advances to the point where all great proposals concerning international relationship must be referred to the people, instead of depending upon the whim of dictators, autocrats, diplomats, militarists and privileged exploiters, the danger of war will be practically

Are the people being bamfoozled again by the party fusion movement? I believe they are, at least those of them who fall for it and many good people seem to be tending that way. What can we hope from a fusion of the self-seeking bunch of partizans who have assisted the interests to plunder the people all these years. The thing looks very much like a plot arranged between the interests and a few partizan leaders, with the notorious Clifford Sitton as the chief manipulator, to retain the said partizans in power for another term of years. The politicians and their friends of the great monied interests who supply the funds have learned from experience that the way to gain their end is to smother their proposals with a heavy dressing of loyalty sauce. The people may learn when it is too late that they have been handed over for another term of five years to be the prey of the great exploiting interests. The dangerous feature of this fusion movement lies in the fact that it is calculated to check the movement to select independent progressive men for, Parliament. We will have a truly national government when the people become wise enough to elect independent progressive men to form it. It will never come through a fusion of the hardened partizans who have so long betrayed the people into the power of the wolves of special privilege.

LIBERT Y

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CONDITIONS OF PEACE

(By H. G. Wells, in the "Daily News and Leader," London.)

The international situation at the present time is beyond question the most wonderful that the world has ever seen. There is not a country in the world in which the great majority of sensible people are not passionately desirous of peace, of an enduring peace, and the war goes on. The conditions of peace can now be stated in general terms that are as acceptable to a reasonable man in Berlin as they are to a reasonable man in Paris or London or Petrograd or Constantinople. There are to be no conquests, no domination of recalcitrant populations, no bitter insistence upon vindictive penalties, and there must be something in the nature of a world-wide League of Nations to keep the peace securely in future, to "make the world safe for democracy," and maintain international justice. To that the general mind of the world has come to-day.

Why the Killing Goes On

Why, then, does the waste and killing go on? Why is not the Peace Conference sitting now?

Manifestly because a small minority of people in positions of peculiar advantage, in positions of trust and authority, prevent or delay its assembling.

The answer which seems to suffice in all the Allied countries is that the German Imperial Government—that the German Imperial Government alone—stands in the way, that its tradition is incurably a tradition of conquest and aggression, that until German militarism is overthrown, etc. Few people in the Allied countries will dispute that that is broadly true. But is it the whole and complete truth? Is there nothing more to be done on our side? Let us put a question that goes to the very heart of the problem. Why does the great mass of German people still cling to its incurably belligerent Government?

The answer to that question is not overwhelmingly difficult. The German people sticks to its militarist imperialism as Mazeppa stuck to his horse; because it is bound to it and the wolves pursue. The attentive student in the home and foreign propaganda literature of the German Government will realize that the case made by German imperalism, the main argument by which it sticks to power, is this, that the Allied Governments are also imperialist, that they also aim at conquest and aggression, that for Germany the choice is world empire or downfall and utter ruin. This is the argument that holds the German people stiffly united. For most men in most countries it would be a convincing argument, strong enough to override considerations of right and wong. Ifind that I myself am of this way of thinking, that whether England has done right or wrong in the past—and I have sometimes criticized my country very bitterly—I will not endure the prospect of seeing her at the foot of some victorious foreign nation. Neither will any German who matters.

The Chief German Argument

But the case for the Allies is that this great argument by which, and by which-alone the German Imperial Government keeps its grip upon the German people at the present time, and keeps them facing their enemies, is untrue. The Allies declare that they do not want to destroy the German people, they do not want to cripple the Ger man people;

they want merely to see certain gaping wounds inflicted by Germany repaired, and beyond that reasonable requirement they want nothing but to be assured, completely assured, absolutely assured, against any further aggressions on the part of Germany.

Is that true? Our leaders say so, and we believe them. We would not support them if we did not. And if it is true, have the statesmen of the Allies made it as transparently and convincingly clear to the German people as possible? That is one of the supreme questions of the present time. We cannot too earnestly examine it. Because in the answer to it lies the reason why so many men were killed yesterday on the eastern and western front, so many ships sunk, so much property destroyed, so much human energy wasted for ever upon mere destruction, and why to-morrow and the next day and the day after—through many months yet, perhaps—the same killing and destroying must still go on.

Failure of the World's Statesmen

In many respects this war has been an amazing display of human inadaptability. The military history of the war has still to be written, the grim' story of machinery misunderstood, improvements resisted, antiquated methods persisted in; but the broad facts are already before the public mind. After three years of war the air offensive, the only possible decisive blow, is still merely talked of. And at least equally remarkable is the dragging inadaptability of European state-craft. Everywhere the failure of ministers and statesmen to rise to the urgent definite necessities of the present time is glaringly conspicuous. They seem to be incapable even of thinking how the war may be brought to an end. They seemincapable of that plain speaking to the world audience which alone can bring about a peace. They keep on with the tricks and feints of a departed age, with bureau politics. Both on the side of the

Allies and on the side of the Germans the declarations of public policy remain childishly vague add disingenuous, childishly "diplomatic." They chaffer like happy imbeciles while civilization bleeds to death. It was perhaps to be expected. Few, if any, men

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of over five-and-forty completely readjust themselves to changed conditions, however novel and challenging the changes may be, and nearly all the leading figures in these affairs are elderly men trained in a tradi-tion of diplomatic ineffectiveness, and now overworked and overstrained to a pitch of complete inelasticity. They go on as if it were still 1913. Could anything be more palpably shifty and unsatisfactory, more senile, more feebly artful, than the recent utterances of the German Chancellor? And, on our own side-

Let us examine the three leading points about this peace business in which this jaded

statecraft is most apparent. Let the reader ask himself the following

questions:

Does he know what the Allies mean to do with the problem of Central Africa? the clear common sense of the African situation that while these precious regions of raw material remain divided up between a number of competitive European imperialisms, each resolutely set upon the exploitation of its "possessions" to its own advantage and the possessions to its own attraction disadvantage of the others, there can be no permanent peace in the world. There can be permanent peace in the world only when tropical and sub-tropical Africa constitute a field free to the commercial enterprise of everyone irrespective of nationality, when this is no longer an area of competition be-tween nations. This is possible only under some supreme international control, a control in which each nation interested can exercise a share corresponding to its original possessions. It requires no special knowledge nor wisdom to see that. A school-boy can see it. Anyone but a statesman absolutely flaccid with overstrain can see that. However difficult it may prove to work out in detail, such an international control must therefore be worked out. The manifest solution of the problem of the German colonies in Africa is neither to return them to her nor deprive her of them, but to give her a share in the pooled general control of mid-Africa. So she can be deprived of all power for political mischief in Africa without humiliation or economic injury. So, too, we can head off—and in no other way can we head off—the power for evil, the power of developing quarrels inherent in "imperialisms" other than German. other than German.
Neutralizing Central Africa

But has the reader any assurance that this sane solution of the African problem has the support of the Allied Governments? At best he has only a vague persuasion. And consider how the matter looks "over there." The German Government assures the German people that the Allies intend to cut off Germany from the African supply of raw material. That would mean the practical

destruction of German economic life. It is something far more vital to the mass of Germans than any question of Belgium or Alsace-Lorraine. It is therefore one of the ideas most potent in nerving the overstrained German people to continue their fight. Why are we, and why are the German people, not given some definite assurance in this matter? Given reparation in Europe, is Germany to be allowed a fair share in the control and trade of a pooled and neutralized Central Africa? Sooner or later we must come to some such arrangement. Why not state it plainly now?

A second question is equally essential to any really permanent settlement, and it is one upon which these eloquent but unsatisfactory mouth-pieces of ours turn their backs with an equal resolution, and that is the fate of the Ottoman Empire. What in plain of the Ottoman Empire. What in plant English are we up to there? Whatever happens, that Humpty Dumpty cannot be put back as it was before the war. The idea of the German imperialist, the idea of our own little band of no isy but influential importance of perialist vulgarians, is evidently a game of grab, a perilous cutting up of these areas into jostling protectorates and spheres of influence, from which either the Germans or the Allies (according to the side you are on) are to be viciously shut out. On such a basis are to be viciously shut out. On such a basis this war is a war to the death. Neither Germany, France, Britain, Italy, nor Russia can live prosperously if its trade and enterprise is shut out from this cardinally important on the cardinal of the cardinal portant area. There is therefore no alterna-itive, if we are to have a satisfactory permanent pacification of the world, but local selfdevelopment in these regions under honestlyconceived international control of police and transit and trade. Let it be granted that that will be a difficult control to organize. None the less it has to be attempted. It has to be attempted because there is no other way of peace. But once that conception has been clearly formulated, a second great motive why Germany should continue fightng will have gone.

Internationalism and Trade The third great issue about which there is nothing but fog and uncertainty is the socalled "War After the War," the idea of a permanent economic alliance to prevent the economic recuperation of Germany. Upon that idea German imperialism, in its frantic effort to keep its tormented people fighting, naturally puts the utmost stress. The threat of War after the War robs the reasonable German of his last inducement to turn on his Government and insist upon peace. Shut out from all trade, unable to buy food, deprived of raw material, peace would be as bad for Germany as war. He will argue naturally enough and reasonably enough that he may as well die fighting as starve. This is

a far more vital issue to him than the Belgian issue or Poland or Alsace-Lorraine. statesmen waste their breath and slight our intelligence when these foreground questions are thrust in front of the really fundamental matters. But as the mass of sensible people in every country concerned, in Germany just as much as in France or Great Britain, know perfectly well, unimpeded trade is good for everyone except a few rich adventurers, and restricted trade destroys limitless wealth and welfare for mankind to make a few private fortunes or secure an advantage for some imperialist clique. We want an end to this economic strategy, we want an end to this plotting of Governments against the welfare of their neighbors. In such offences Germany has been the chief of sinners, but which among the belligerent nations can throw the first stone ? Here again the way to the world's peace, the only way to enduring peace, lies through internationalism, through an international survey of commercial treaties. through an international control of inter-State shipping and transport rates. Unless the Allied statesmen fail to understand the implications of their own general professions they mean that. But why do they not say it plainly? Why do they not shout it so compactly and loudly that all Germany will hear-and understand? Why do they justify im-perialism to Germany? Why do they maintain a threatening ambiguity towards Ger many on all these matters?

By doing so they leave Germany no choice but a war of desperation. They underline and endorse the claim of German imperialism that this is war for bare existence. They unify the German people. They prolong

the war.

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